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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.08.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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February 8, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 57° 2 p.m. 68°
Humidity 43% 55%

February 8, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 55° 2 p.m. 62°
Humidity 35% 52%

7873 六廿月二十

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

五拜禮 號八月二英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION ENDS.

Full Text of the King's Speech.

London, February 7.
Parliament has been prorogued until February 12.
The text of the King's Speech is as follows:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, Since last I addressed you, great events have happened. Within a few weeks of that occasion, the United States decided to take their stand by the side of this country and its Allies in the defence of the principles of Liberty and Justice. Their entry into the war was followed by other neutral States and has united practically the whole of the civilised world in a League of Nations against unscrupulous aggression. It has lent additional strength to our arms and inspires fresh confidence in the ultimate triumph of our cause. On the other hand, Russia, distracted by internal dissensions, has been unable to persevere in the struggle until the fruits of her great sacrifices could be reaped, and, for the present, has ceased to bear her part in the Allied task. Negotiations have been opened by her with the enemy, which, however, prove that the ambitions which provoked this unhappy war are not yet abated. These tragic events have added to the burdens of the other Allies, but have not impaired the vigour and loyalty with which one and all continue to pursue the common aim. Amid the confusing and changing events, the determination of the democracies of the world to secure a just and enduring peace stands out ever more clearly. In all the theatres of war the naval and military forces have displayed throughout the year a noble courage, a high constancy and a fixed determination, which have won for them the admiration of the people. In France, the enemy has been repeatedly and successfully thrown back, and I await with assurance the further progress of the conflict. In Palestine and Mesopotamia, the most revered and famous cities of the Orient have been wrested from the Turk, while in Africa the enemy has lost the last remnant of his Colonial possessions. In all these fields the forces of my Dominions and the Indian Empire have borne their full share in the toil and glory of the day. During the year the representatives of my Dominions and the Indian Empire were summoned for the first time to the sessions of an Imperial War Cabinet, and their deliberations have been of the utmost value in the prosecution of the war and the promotion of Imperial unity."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberality with which you have provided for the heavy expenditure of war."
"My Lords and Gentlemen, I have been pleased to consent to proposals for the better representation of the people, and I trust that this measure will ensure to a much larger number of my subjects of the United Kingdom an effective voice in the government of the country, and enable the national unity which has been so marked a characteristic of the war to continue in the not less arduous work of reconstruction in the times of peace. The settlement of this difficult question by agreement leads me still to hope that, despite all the complexities of the problem, a solution may be possible with regard to the government of Ireland, upon which a Convention of representatives of my Irish people are now deliberating. The successful prosecution of the war is still our first aim and endeavour. I have watched with proud and grateful heart the unvarying enthusiasm with which all sections of the people have responded to every demand upon them for this purpose, and, as they face the final tests which may yet be required to carry our efforts to fruition, I pray that Almighty God may vouchsafe to us His blessing."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Patrols Capture Prisoners.

London, February 6.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—"The enemy raided a post west of Zandvoorde. Six of our men are missing. Another party near Neuve Chapelle was repulsed with loss. Our patrols brought in a number of prisoners from different parts of the front. There is considerable hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Havincourt wood, south and north of Lens and in the neighbourhood of Menin Road."

Our Aviators Busy.

London, February 6.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—"Our aeroplanes dropped five tons of bombs on hostile railway stations, sidings and other targets. We brought down five, and drove down four, including an observation balloon. Four of our machines are missing. Aeroplanes last night dropped one and a half tons of bombs on an aerodrome south-east of Cambrai and also on billets. All the machines engaged returned."

Railway Junction Bombed.

London, February 6.
A French communique states:—"An important railway junction at Saarbrueck was successfully bombed by our squadrons, who were attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes. Three machines were brought down. All our machines safely returned."

BRITISH TROOPS ON RATIONS.

London, February 6.
The Press Bureau announces that for the men on Home Service the rations of meat, sugar and tea have been reduced, except in the case of those under nineteen in training. Those on foreign service are on reduced rations which compare favourably with the field rations issued to most other armies.

ALLIED SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, February 6.
The French shipping returns are as follows:—Arrivals, 968; sailings, 897; sinkings, two above and one below six hundred tons. Two vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.
The following are the Italian shipping returns:—Arrivals, 444; sailings, 413; sinkings, one steamer over fifteen hundred tons, six sailing vessels over and nine under one hundred tons. Four small sailing vessels were damaged and two steamers evaded attack.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

Alternative Vote Rejected.

London, February 6.
The House of Lords, by 74 votes against 33, rejected the modified Alternative Vote proposed by the House of Commons and insisted on a complete deletion of the Alternative Vote from the Electoral Reform Bill, which was then returned to the House of Commons.

Proportional Representation.

London, February 6.
The House of Commons has accepted Lord Lansdowne's Proportional Representation compromise by 224 votes against 114. The House of Lords' rejection of the Alternative Vote was accepted without a division.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, February 6.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Volks-Zeitung* states that the conference at Brest-Litovsk will be resumed on February 7, the chief object of the Central Powers being to conclude peace with Ukraine.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Church and State Separated.

Petrograd, February 6.
The Finnish Revolutionaries have captured the Headquarters of the White Guards at Karisalo and have arrested the whole garrison. A decree has been issued separating the Russian Church and the State, abolishing privileges based on religious belief and restrictions on liberty of conscience, suppressing separate religious schools and obligatory religious instruction, and proclaiming that all ecclesiastical property belongs to the people.

London, February 6.
M. Tikhon, the patriarch of the all Russian Churches, in an edict, excommunicates and anathematizes the Bolsheviks as violators of religion, law and justice. Thousands of women carrying ikons and chanting, formed a procession in Petrograd, protesting against the Bolshevik seizure of the Alexander Nevsky Monastery. The Metropolitan, Petrograd and other ecclesiastical dignitaries conducted an open services for the processionists.

A semi-official Bolshevik statement declares that in consequence of the Government's confiscation measures the clergy have been stirring up fanaticism among the populace, but there have been insignificant outbreaks, which the Red Guards immediately suppressed. The Abbot of the Alexander Nevsky Monastery was arrested for resisting an inventory of its furniture and charitable purposes. A crowd, incited by the monks, attacked the Red Guards, wounding two and soldiers had to be sent to rescue the Red Guards. The Monastery has been occupied by the military.

Lettonia's Attitude.

London, February 6.
A wireless Russian message states: "The Lettish Plenipotentiaries' proclamation demands the undivided existence of the Lettish nation. It denies the Austro-German claim that the populations of Lettonia, Courland and Riga desired separation from Russia. It demands the withdrawal of forces enabling free expression of opinion, and pointing out that Russia having agreed to withdraw the Central Powers could not object, if they believed the population desired separation."

Ukraine's Future.

London, February 6.
A wireless Russian message declares that the Ukrainian Soviets are now in supreme authority in Ukraine. Agreements have been reached by the Federal Union with Russia for complete unity in foreign and internal affairs.

The "Vossische Zeitung" states that the Red troops have occupied Bakhoff. M. Holubowitch has formed a ministry containing no Bolsheviks.

News from Russia, both direct and via Berlin, is so puzzling and obviously coloured by the wishes of those controlling the wires and wireless, that it is impossible, even approximately, to sum up the situation, but amid masses of confusing telegrams it is clear that Germany is doing her best to widen the breach between the Ukraine Rada and the Bolsheviks, hoping thereby to hasten a separate peace with Ukraine, enabling the getting of supplies therefrom. There are apparently three parties in Ukraine, namely, the Anti-Bolshevik Rada, the Bolshevik Rada and Kaledin's Cossacks, whose attitude is unknown. It is impossible to discern whether any really national feeling exists binding South Russia to the North, but what is certain is that the Anti-Bolshevik Rada wants a separate peace and Germany is apparently finding it easier to deal with this Rada than with the Bolsheviks.

British Officers Arrested.

London, February 6.
The Red Guards arrested Commander Dye and Lieutenant Smith of the British Armoured Car Squadron, charging them with the ownership of two bombs found in their hotel room after their departure. Both were lengthily examined before a Commission and subsequently released after intervention by the Embassy. The grenades were souvenirs accidentally left owing to their hurried departure. A telegram from Sevastopol states that the Tartars have occupied Yalta and are advancing on Sevastopol, dealing mercilessly on route with the Red Guards sailors and soldiers.

Release of War Prisoners.

London, February 6.
The Commissioner of War Prisoners states that the local Soviets are releasing thousands of war prisoners, who are becoming nomads. There are already 40,000 in the Petrograd district.

Other Items.

London, February 6.
The "Lokal Anzeiger" states that three Russian Army Corps on the Rumanian Front tried to cross the frontier, but only 3,000 men reached the Central Power's lines. A message from Berlin states that Dr. Kuehlmann and Count Czernin have returned to Brest-Litovsk to continue negotiations.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN STRIKES.

Amsterdam, February 6.
The "Lokal Anzeiger" says that six thousand struck and is believed that the strike threatened Gera. The situation has hardly changed in the Munster mining district. A number of workmen are still out at Bremen.

According to the "Cologne Gazette" Herr Dittmann said the strike was only a demonstration in favour of peace by an understanding and would have lasted only three days had the Government agreed to negotiate. He was of opinion that Admiral von Tirpitz was "the intellectual originator of the strike." Herr Dittmann and Herr Scheidemann, who gave evidence, both declared that the strike was not connected with the Russian revolution.

Berlin telegrams state that a bomb was thrown on the Imperial Palace by strikers on Saturday evening. Twenty-five arrests have been made.

SUBSTITUTES.

Some Commodities Developed by the War.

Wax from trees, gelatin from fish, paper and cardboard from bananas are some of the substitutes which the war has led ingenious minds to produce for the consumer, as a consequence of the great demand for all kinds of commodities and increased prices for raw material. Investigations and experiments have been made in all parts of the world to find new sources from which to draw supplies. It is recorded, for example, that in Mexico have been produced from the different varieties of banana that grow there, flour, starch, vinegar, alcohol, fibres, paper, and cardboard. The commodity most in demand in the world is coal, so that countries which have no supply of their own, and were large importers before the war, have been experimenting with everything which offers any possibility of being useful as a fuel. Shortages in coal says a writer in the New York Times *Annalist*, "has been the means of opening up many long-neglected fields of lignite in some countries and intensifying coal-mining operations in those countries where they had been formerly carried on only for local consumption." This writer says further on this subject:—"In the State of Rio Grande, Brazil, there is a large amount of coal, peculiar in that it is impossible to burn it in lump form. Experiments were made recently with this coal in pulverised form on the Central Railroad of Brazil, a conveyor sower and blast bringing the ignitable powder to the mouth of the locomotive furnace, at which point the combustion takes place. If these experiments should make available for railroad purposes the domestic coal of Brazil it would mean the solution of one of the most pressing problems of the Brazilian railroads. A majority of the smaller roads of Brazil use wood for fuel and the larger roads have imported coal."

Hongkong has been suffering from the fuel shortage because the lack of shipping facilities have prevented the city from receiving its normal supply, which comes principally from Japan. One result is the increasing use of Chinese coal, particularly that from North China, but also coal obtained at various points in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces from outcrop mines. A continuation of present conditions will unquestionably lead to important development of the South China coal-deposits. Transportation is the chief difficulty to be overcome.

A new source from which to obtain wax is found in Ecuador. From a certain species of tall palm the Indians of Ecuador have been using the wax, which grows on the tree-trunk in a granular form, for the making of candles. These trees grow in great numbers on the mountain-slopes along the coast and each tree

furnishes on an average fifty pounds of wax. Favourable reports were received from France and Germany, before the war began, in regard to this wax. One chemist asserted that it could be used in the manufacture of explosives.

"Enough gelatin in greyfish wastes has been found to justify its recovery. This has been discovered by experiments made by the United States Bureau of Fisheries. It is estimated that the heads, fins, and tails average about 15 per cent. of the total weight, and about 20 per cent. of this material, after drying, is crude gelatin, or about 2 per cent. pure gelatin in the wet waste. Greyfish eggs are already used in the tanning of hides, and experiments conducted by the bureau in the extraction of acid albumen and egg-oil developed a method whereby 29 to 30 per cent. egg albumen and 15 per cent. egg oil are obtainable. It was found that crude gelatin solutions could be successfully clarified by a small amount of egg material coagulated by heat in the presence of a small quantity of acetic acid."

"The demand of the Government for millions of pairs of shoes, millions of belts, straps, harness, etc., on the leather industry here has made it necessary for that industry to look to a new source for its supply of raw material. In this the Bureau of Fisheries has been of great help. It has undertaken the work of bringing about closer co-operation among fishermen, tanners, and manufacturers in the development of the use of aquatic animals in the production of leather. An effort will be made to ascertain what the difficulties and problems are and how they may be solved. Many years ago there was considerable trade in porpoise-skins, which were made into shoes.

"Seals are also to be called upon as a new source to supply material from which to make leather. It is proposed that when seals are killed along the coast and islands of Bering Sea and the North Pacific it will not be for the fur alone as the meat is to be preserved and the throats are to be utilised in the manufacture of leather."

"Brazil has an abundance of the clay and other substances which are necessary for the production of cement, but has been unable to utilise it on account of the lack of coal needed to supply the furnaces with the necessary heat. The manufacture of cement in Brazil will begin shortly, when a plant, the erection of which has been started in Bello Horizonte, the capital city of the State of Minas Geraes, is completed. This plant will have a specially designed wood-burning oven which is capable of attaining, without consuming large amounts of fuel, 2,000 calories of heat."

"A new source of making dye is the Oage orange tree, the use of which began recently and is replacing the material that was formerly imported. According to Miss Eloise Gerry, of the United States Forest Service, this dye produces excellent shades of yellow and olive and is used for

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, Feb. 11.

Chinese New Year.

Monday, Feb. 25.

Race Meeting—1st Day.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Race Meeting—2nd Day.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Race Meeting—3rd Day.

dyeing leather and cloth, including khaki uniforms.

"The rice industry of the South is aided greatly in finding of a commercial use for rice-hulls. A plant to make a bone-black substitute out of rice-hulls has been installed in New Orleans, the charred rice-hulls being used instead of bone-black in the refining of sugar."

"The question of obtaining sweetening substances from plants and fruits in Italy has been studied at the Royal Experiment Station in Asti. As a result of these experiments a new product called "honey of grapes" was discovered. By this process a grape-sugar resembling honey is obtained by means of evaporation. It has a great advantage over other sugar substances in that it contains no water and therefore does not change in quality, even when conserved for a long period. A concentration of 55 per cent. is obtained from the grape-liquor, which at the beginning has only 16 per cent. of sugar in solution."

"The spineless cactus grown in Louisiana for cattle food is now being made into candy. This candy makes a palatable confection, with only a reasonable amount of sugar used, the cactus being peeled, dipped into hot syrup or molasses, and coated with granulated sugar. It is said that the industry will enable the sugar mills to utilise part of their machinery in candy-making in the nine months of the year when they ordinarily are idle."

"Prohibition has been the direct cause of the changing of many breweries from the manufacture of liquor to that of making other things, some of which are food. An instance of this is in Mobile, Ala., where there is a brewery which has been altered so that vinegar is now to be made from water melons, and the rinds to be made into stock feed. Five thousand acres of land will be planted to water melons to supply this factory with the necessary raw material."

"New Zealand's average importation of salt is about 24,000 tons and is worth in the neighbourhood of \$350,000. At the present time the question of producing salt from sea water is being considered. It is said that the sea water in Cook Strait, near Wellington, contains 3.33 per cent. of sodium chloride, and it is proposed to use hydro electric power in developing this industry."

"An additional source of food, although it is not new because it has been in use in England for a long time, is the sparrow. At a dinner served recently in Washington, D.C., the chief dish was sparrow-pie. The sparrows were prepared for cooking by the simple process of cutting away the neck, and legs and peeling the skin off, feathers and all."

Home Rule for England?

Dr. J. Fort Newton, at Aldwych Club luncheon, remarked that the multitude of Somerset holding offices in England led him to wonder why anybody did not introduce a Bill for Home Rule for the English—(Laughter.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

Ship's Officer's Death.

The death occurred at the General Hospital, Shanghai, on January 29, of Mr. N. Crosby, who had been ill for about three weeks. A native of the West of England, he came to China from Manila in April, 1915, and joined the China Merchants' S.N. Co. subsequently becoming second officer of one of the up-river steamers of the China Navigation Co. He later went south and was employed in steamers sailing from Hongkong until shortly before his last illness.

New Japanese Port.

Omisato, a naval port in Aomori, has been selected as the site for a big commercial port in Japan which may prove one of the best transshipment bases between the East and West. Omisato is now only a small naval port on the opposite side of Muroan, but excellent accommodation as a commercial harbour is being arranged, and railways have been nearly completed to connect the town with the heart of Japan, while many factories are planned.

Hongkong Export Ban.

Says the *Manchuria Daily News*:—According to advices received in some quarters at Dairen, the British authorities at Hongkong are said to have prohibited the export of goods other than food stuffs from Hongkong either to Teikoku or Dairen. We hear that the particulars of the case have been telegraphed for. Pending the receipt of detailed information, we cannot pass an opinion on the British ban. It is hard to understand, however, how the two ports of Teikoku and Dairen, which are verifiably Japanese ports at present, can have been chosen, granting that the above report is true.

Shipping Matters.

An editorial in *Shipping & Engineering* on attacks on the Upper Yangtze steamers is of particular interest, as the regular attacks now made on vessels in that region constitute a serious problem. It is suggested in the article that any vessel able to return the fire should continue to do so until serious damage is done as this would probably put an end to the attacks. Amongst the subjects of other articles are the Warrimoo-Laertes collision, dredging machinery, and the Hanyehing Corporation, while shipping and engineering notes supply a vast amount of information on matters both local and general.

Manchurian Shipping Items.

The fact that the Dairen-registered steamer Dairen Maru, 2,600 tons, and the s.s. Sakano Maru, 4,000 tons, have been taken up on time charter at Y22 and Y25 per respectively in the home market after the prolonged torpor in business have had the effect of enlivening the charter and freight markets, and home-ship-owners are encouraged to look forward to the rise of charterage to about Y40 per ton, to which height it attained last Summer. The ship's price has also been on a gradual ascent since a new vessel built at the Kawasaki Dock Works, changed hands at Y770 per ton dead weight recently. The local shipping has, influenced by a sudden reanimation of business at home, also improved more or less. For instance, the Dairen-Yokohama rate on Fushan Coal has revived by Y1 per ton to Y9, at which the two vessels, the Mogami Maru and the Hiyoshi Maru, carried from this port a few days ago a full cargo each, and still further ascent is expected, according to the S.M.B. Co.'s Coal Sales people. Bean cake has also advanced in a measure and the ruling rate is quoted in the immediate neighbourhood of 55 sen per picul. This ascent is due in a large measure to the flight of charterage, as above stated, coupled with a temporary withdrawal of vessels engaged in this line of trade, as a result of these cargo-boats having been attracted to China services on the approach of the old Chinese New Year holidays.—*Manchuria Daily News*.

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GIVE US A CALL MAKE

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MOUTRE'S,

VICTOR AGE

SaveYourEyes

ARE YOUR EYES KE?

Perhaps one is doing more work than the other.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central

SHIPPING NEWS.

Coming East.

W. B. Grace and Co., of San Francisco have turned over to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company the cargo for a voyage to Yokohama, Hongkong, Manila and other ports in the Far East. She left San Francisco for Yokohama on December 26.

Shipowner Leaves £628,000.

Sir Edward Hain, of Treloar, St. Ives, Cornwall, and Oardiff shipowner, Liberal Unionist M.P. for the St. Ives Division from 1906-6, six times Mayor of the town, and in 1910-11 president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom has left £628,877.

A Swedish Amalgamation.

The amalgamation of the Swedish companies, Transatlantic and Fornyaund Angvaritys A. B. V. King, brings the fleet of the Transatlantic up to 44 units, totalling 216,250 tons dw., excluding the vessels building abroad, whose ultimate destination is still uncertain. The new tonnage building in Sweden consists of three motorships, of 8,100 tons dw. each, at the Gotaverk, one of which has already been launched; four steamers, of 8,000 tons dw. each, building at the Lindholm yard; and two of 3,500 tons dw. each, at the same yard.

Navigation Schools Officials' Conference.

The representatives from the navigation schools in the principal ports of the United Kingdom under the Board of Education and of the Scotch Education Department met in conference recently in the Central Technical School, Byrom street, Liverpool, under the chairmanship of Professor J. Wertheimer, D.Sc., B.A., principal of the Merchant Venturers' Technical School, Bristol. The object of the meeting primarily was to discuss the revision of the existing organisation of nautical schools in order to meet the new regulations imposed by the Board of Trade for their examination for masters' and mates' certificates. The examinations are now conducted in a more comprehensive manner than has been the practice hitherto, in fact

the system is to be radically altered, much to the advantage of the nautical profession generally. The changes in the direction of a more systematic instruction than has hitherto been the case, and this necessitates a reorganisation of the existing classes. These alterations have been introduced at an untimely time, when schools are very much understaffed and organised, and while the seafaring students are harassed, and labouring under considerable strain, so that they have no spare time at sea to devote their studies, and when on shore their leave is very much restricted, consequently they are unable to give the time to study it would be the case if a great world war was not being waged. The decision arrived by the conference was that the changes would have been welcomed at any other time that the present moment, and the Marine Department of the Board of Trade was sharply criticised for its unsympathetic attitude. The conditions as to the examination which have been introduced since the war began necessitate a longer attendance at school as the new proposals are also in the same direction, so that a candidate for a second mate's certificate will have to spend practically three months on shore to obtain his certificate. There is a demand for the services of junior officers, and the alteration in the class of officers more severe than the higher grade.

Post-War Chartering.

A London telegram received by a certain steamship company in Kobe expresses a desire to charter vessels at 21s. per ton for the three years after the conclusion of the war. As far as is known, this is the first time that any inquiry for the charter of vessels after the war has been received in Japan, and it has accordingly aroused considerable interest in shipping circles. The rate of 21s. per ton is less than half the present market quotation, but is about seven times the figure quoted before the war. The offer, therefore, is evidently a favourable one, but it is said that Kobe shipowners do not regard it as acceptable.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shamshien, CANTON.

OFFICES in York Buildings.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate. Apply H. E. Goldsmith, P. W. D.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two or three LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. Apply to—Tong Seng & Co., 13, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 976.

DANCE CIRCLE.—Spend a pleasant evening, Monday and Thursday, 9 P.M. 31, Queen's Road Central, ground floor, next door, Hongkong Cinema. Gentlemen \$1 Ladies 50 cent.

NOTICES.



VAFADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per 100	45.30
Crown Prince " " 100	4.65
" " 50	2.35
" " 10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 50	2.35
" " 10	.50
Nectar " 25	1.10
Yildiz " 10	.40
Club Size " 100	3.60
Non Plus Ultra " 50	1.85
" " 20	.75
Superline " 100	2.40
" " 50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

HONGKONG DOG AND CAT SHOW 1918.

THE committee beg to notify intending exhibitors that the Show will be held sometime during March on a date to be notified later.

It has been decided to include Poultry provided that sufficient entries are forthcoming.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.
G. W. GEGG,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer,
c/o Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH.

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.
UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents,
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st February, 1918, the hours for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 NOON every week day except SATURDAYS. The Bank will not be open for business on SATURDAYS on and after 16th February, 1918.
For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABBS,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 7th February, 1918.

RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorized Edition of the Race Book is that Published by Messrs. NORONHA & CO., WHICH IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1918.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 11th and 12th instant.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1918.

RIDE A
B.S.A.
BICYCLE
"PERFECT IN EVERY PART."



Manufactured throughout by The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd. Birmingham, Eng.
B.S.A. MOTOR BICYCLES.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ENGLISH MADE

GOLF SHOES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY CONSIDERED IN THE MAKING OF THESE SHOES AND WE RECOMMEND THEM FOR COMFORT AND DURABILITY.

NETTLETON SHOES.

FOR THE MAN OF FASHION.

Tel. NEW MODELS Tel.

692 FOR THE RACES. 692

JUST TO HAND

CALL AND INSPECT THEM.

J. T. SHAW

SOLE AGENT

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICES.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1918.

NOTICES.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES-VICTORIA BUILDINGS, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY 4th to SATURDAY 9th February 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1918.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 19th January, 1918.

SINGAPORE DOLLAR DIRECTORY IS BOOMING!

Send in Name and Address NOW
For the 1918 issue of the HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY.
Dollar Directory Company
P. O. Box 421, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAH SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

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MR. HONDA.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

MARRIAGE.

GOODWIN-LAMBERT.—At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon on February 7th, by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, M. A., David Alexander Goodwin, youngest son of the late D. B. and Mrs. Goodwin of Ardrossan and Motherwell, Scotland, to Minnie Daisy, youngest daughter of John Lambert, Lloyd's Surveyor, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

HONGKONG'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

We have had occasion of late to deal in this column with two subjects of much importance to European residents—the question of the registration of household servants, and the matter of educational reform. There is, however, one other issue of equal, if not greater import, and that is the question of housing accommodation in general and of high rents in particular. We are prompted once again to take up this problem because we note that the same subject has just been under the consideration of the authorities in Bombay, with the result that the matter is to be dealt with in detailed fashion so as to remedy the grievances felt by householders. Bombay residents recently laid their views before the Governor (Lord Willingdon) and pressed for Government action, the meeting at which the representations were made being largely attended by leading citizens. Incidentally, the matter of the high prices of food was also raised.

It may interest those in Hongkong who have a similar complaint to know that Lord Willingdon told his hearers, in regard to rents both of dwelling houses and business premises, that "the increased demands were out of all proportion to reason, and some check appeared absolutely necessary." More than that, he outlined the general lines of a scheme which the Government intends carrying out to encourage building enterprises, and also indicated that a controller would be appointed, with power to take special measures. Now, so far as Hongkong is concerned, the problem may not be on all fours with that at Bombay, but there can be no two opinions either that rents are abnormally high or that suitable housing accommodation for European families is practically non-existent. In recent years there has been a steady upward movement in house rentals, despite the fact that hundreds of empty subjects have left the Colony (thereby freeing more houses of the type sought by Europeans), while there has been no compensating factor, such as an improvement in the general standard of salaries. Added to that fact is the other, that the cost of living has, in other directions, also materially risen. Both the scarcity of residences and the advance in rentals must be viewed as one problem, for the one aspect and the other arise from the same set of circumstances. The whole trouble is the spread of the native population, or a certain section of it, into areas originally inhabited solely by Europeans. These people are financially in a position able to pay higher rents than the European of average means feels disposed to do; they snap up whatever houses they can get hold of; and thus, besides narrowing down the openings for Europeans, they push up the average of rentals to a figure which makes the problem more acute as time goes on. We heard an instance this week of a European resident who, by reason of the noises and general nuisance created by Chinese neighbours, has tried his hardest to secure a house of reasonable rent in a central locality but has had to give the idea up simply because of inability to discover a suitable residence. And that is a case which is repeated in the experience of many other Europeans in the Colony.

We have always admitted that this housing question is a difficult one with which to deal. But it should not be beyond the wit of the authorities to step in and do something to relieve the situation. At times we are inclined to think that the Government has no real idea of the seriousness of the issue to the European community, while it certainly passes our comprehension why our Unofficial members of Council do not take occasion to bring it directly to the notice of the authorities. The matter is one which justifies the appointment of a special commissioner, so that it may be thoroughly investigated. If that were done, we have no doubt that evidence could be given disclosing facts and figures that would surprise the Government, which is now so strangely apathetic regarding grievances that are so keenly felt.

Our Ricksha Coolies.

Apparently the authorities at Singapore have a better way of controlling the ricksha traffic than we have here in Hongkong, for we hear of cases where the ricksha owner is made to produce boys, old men or any others who are not fit physically to draw a ricksha, and, as a punishment, his owner's licence is suspended for some considerable time, and the rickshas impounded for a certain number of days. Regulations of this description are extremely useful, and, if applied in Hongkong, we should be certain to see a great improvement in the men who ply for hire with rickshas and chairs. While we may sympathise with many of those who endeavour honestly to earn a living, at the same time public convenience should be considered, and the right way to do this is to rid the streets as far as possible of those very aged and decrepit coolies who are totally unfit to do the work required of them. Anyone who gets about the Colony must have seen time and again old ricksha and chair coolies whose days of labour have long since passed, and some who are obviously suffering from disease of one kind or another. A great amount of good could be done both for these poor specimens of humanity and for the public if the Police would actively take the matter up. The greedy owners of the rickshas would thus be controlled to a large extent, and prevented from letting out their vehicles to any but those physically fit to do the work required of them.

The Coming Offensives.
All the indications at the moment point to the likelihood of a great trial of military strength on the Western Front at no distant date. One of the telegrams in to-day's issue speaks of the continued accumulation of large forces, both Allied and German, and it is said that when the clash comes it will be the most stupendous things in point of numbers ever known. Meantime, both groups of combatants are evidently seeking, by means of raids, patrol encounters and the like, to discover possibly weak spots on the opposite side. This increased "liveliness" has its significance, and we may not have to wait very long before the rival armies come to grips. There is no doubting the point that the Germans intend making a great blow for victory on this, the main front of the war; they are evidently prepared to stake everything on the adventure. Happily, the Allied armies are forewarned of the probabilities, and we may rest assured that they will not be caught napping. It is believed that we have a marked superiority both in men and guns, and, in view of the past achievements of the Anglo-French forces, there is every reason for awaiting the impending impact with calm confidence. That is the note struck by His Majesty in his Speech from the Throne, which we reproduce to-day, and that it reflects the prevailing feeling of the whole British people we have not the smallest doubt. By all means, let the enemy take the offensive. But that is game at which two can play, and the Germans will assuredly find that nothing will result but a further weakening of their fast falling strength.

Proportional Representation.
Why in these democratic days there should be opposition shown in certain quarters at Home to the adoption of the principle of Proportional Representation at Parliamentary elections we cannot imagine. Our present electoral system is about as unsatisfactory as it could be, for it gives no guarantee whatever of a fair reflection in the House of Commons of the real political feeling of the country. To take a striking example, at the elections at Manchester and Balfour some years ago, the Liberal and Labour candidates polled an aggregate of some 51,000 votes and the Unionists some 33,000, but the former secured nine seats in Parliament and the latter none. Had proportional representation been in vogue, five seats would have gone to the former and three or four to the latter—a much more equitable distribution. We are glad, however, to see that the system is now to be tried experimentally in a hundred constituencies, and we have no doubt that its obvious fairness will eventually lead to its general adoption.

DAY BY DAY.

FINE ART IS THAT IN WHICH THE HAND, THE HEAD AND THE HEART OF MAN GO TOGETHER.—Bunkin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 64th birthday of Sir Edward Carson.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2.115/8d.

"Boxing" Fund.
We desire to acknowledge with thanks further donations of \$5 each towards the Boxing Fund, for providing boxing gloves to soldiers and sailors, from "Dunby" and "J. O. Heenan."

A Dainty Production.
We have received from the South China Morning Post Company, Ltd., an extremely dainty lithographed representation of an old Chinese painting. It is produced in kakemono form and is beautifully finished. The whole of the work was, we understand, done at the Company's works.

Rice Sweepings.
A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of rice. Her excuse was that she was employed on board a steamer as a seamstress and the rice she picked up was only sweepings. His Worship discharged the woman.

A Lukong in Trouble.
A Lukong was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing \$2 off a passenger on board the s.s. Fatshan. Evidence was given to the effect that the Lukong, searching the passenger and found five silver dollars, taking two for himself. Sergeant Fallon, who was watching the proceedings unbeknown to the Lukong, promptly effected an arrest. After evidence had been given, his Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow morning.

EXCITING HARBOUR SCENES.

The Story of an Armed Robbery.

The story of an armed robbery on board a junk was told to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, when two Chinese were charged with committing "such an offence on a junk lying off the Tang On Wharf, near Salt Fish Lane."

Both men denied the offence, saying they were old employees on the junk. Someone asked them to fetch opium from the junk, promising them \$10 commission for every 100 taels brought ashore.

Inspector Macdonald said that on February 6, near midnight, the occupants of the junk were aroused by the noise of people coming on board. Five men, armed with daggers and knives, were found on board. One of the men seized the owner's wife by the throat and another threw pepper in her eyes. As she struggled, one of the robbers stabbed her in the thigh, she being afterwards taken to the Government Civil Hospital. Two other robbers attacked the owner and all three fell into the water. The owner was rescued by men in a neighbouring junk, the robbers getting away in a sampan. This was chased and overtaken. Three robbers got away into a conservancy junk, and three others jumped into the water and tried to get away in the darkness. An Indian constable, who had been attracted to the spot, learned of what had happened and fired two shots in the air to frighten the robbers. Two of the swimming men were picked up, but whether the third got away or was drowned was not known. Inspectors Taylor and Lambiger, hearing cries of help whilst they were in their Government quarters, rushed down to the sea front and assisted in arresting the two men. On the sampan three daggers were found. The men who boarded the conservancy junk got away. His Worship remanded the two men until Thursday next.

COMPANY REPORT.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.

The report of the Board of Directors of the above Company states:—
The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917. After paying running expenses, salaries, premises of insurance, in exchange of subsidiary silver, \$21,223.51, repairs and all other charges, there remains, including the \$20,168.80 brought forward in the last account, the sum of \$106,482.87 at credit of Profit and Loss Account.

The Directors recommend that the sum of \$40,000 be transferred from the Profit and Loss Account to a dividend for the year fifty cents per share, \$40,000.00, to be paid to the holders, \$50,000.00 to be applied writing down book value of steamers and wharves, less balance of \$16,482.87 carried forward to new account.

In accordance with Articles of Association, Honorable Mr. P. H. Pak and Mr. B. Shewan retired from the Board by rotation, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The accounts have been audited by Mr. O. Bernard, A.O.A., and Mr. A. Rowe, F.C.A., who being eligible offer themselves for re-election as auditors for 1918.

Hongkong, 30th Jan/18.

LAST NIGHT'S CERT.

Another Great Musical Treat.

The extremely large audience at the Theatre Royal last night would seem to be indication that Hongkong is coming from its past apathy in regard to the appreciation of musical art, and the only regret to be expressed is that a few exceptional musical artists, A. Mirovitch and Mirovitch, have concluded their performance, but they will have satisfaction in knowing that they have made a lasting impression on Hongkong music-lovers. Beyond a distinct style of playing, a perfect understanding of the works of famous masters, the pianist in particular is an equally soulful artist with a grip of the inner meanings of the themes he interprets. He again obviously handicapped last night by the piano at his disposal, but nevertheless, revealed great artistic temperament in all his work, especially the other passages; it would be inconceivable to imagine a pianist with a more light or delicate touch. The feature of M. Piatroff's playing was his wonderful freedom and vigour and his marvellously fine bowing. In technique he reveals himself as a master. Double stopping, especially in harmonic, was beautifully played. A young artist, he obviously a great future before him, and no doubt much more will be heard of him in the musical world.

It would be difficult to single out any particular items, as all were so brilliantly performed. The audience showed its deep appreciation of the numbers rendered, and as gathered from the fact that encores were insistently demanded. The programme was as follows:—

- PART I.
1.—Song, M. J. Grig.
A. Mirovitch and M. Piatroff.
2.—Overture, D. Minor, Bach.
M. Piatroff.
3.—E. and S. Schumann.
A. Mirovitch.
PART II.
4.—(a) Concerto, T. Chikowsky.
(b) Schumann, A. Mirovitch.
5.—(a) Concerto, R. Schumann.
(b) Schumann, A. Mirovitch.
The Theatre was literally packed, and amongst those present were His Excellency the Governor, Miss Iris May and a party from Government House.

E. LATE REV.

N. C. POPE.

Salve Funeral Service.

Sine and heartfelt grief manifested yesterday afternoon the funeral of the late N. C. Pope, of St. Andrew's, when the demands of the economy made the household problem so much more difficult than usual. "To knit a sweater by hand," says one observer, "takes some sixteen hours. I presume it could be done by machinery in about two minutes. She goes on to ask why hand-knitting must be rolled by a hand-machine like a meat-grinder when machinery would prepare them infinitely quicker and more perfectly, and why military hospitals must have hand-knitted wash-cloths when the only requisite is a bit of clean fabric, sufficiently soft and absorbent. The protest comes from a woman—writing from Stanford University, California—who is dutifully doing her knitting and bandage rolling with all the rest, but who feels that her services are being wastefully employed.

While expressing the highest respect for Mr. Keir Hardie's sincerity, Mr. Bonar Law declines to support the suggestion by Mr. Lynch that a memorial to him—presumably a bust—should be placed in the Palace of Westminster. Perhaps his rather stormy career is still too recent a memory to make the acceptance of the proposal possible without a controversy which would destroy both its grace and its meaning. If to honour Labour in the intention, one doubts whether Mr. Keir Hardie could be accepted as a really typical Labour figure by an impartial critic. There is at least one other member—happily still living—who would be a far truer representative.

From the *Southport Guardian's* review on Lord Morley's book:—So rich though the book is in its personal references to living politicians—a Asquith, to Balfour, Viscount Harcourt, Viscount Grey, Lord Carson, Winston Churchill, and even of the new comers, Herbert Fisher, Simon, and F. E. Smith—there is not a single reference in it to Mr. Lloyd George! Nor is Lord Northcliffe even hinted at. Carson is ignored; Milner is criticised. Indeed, of the present War Cabinet, besides Carson and Milner, the only one to enter into this pageant is General Smuts! The things not said are often extremely eloquent.

Admirers in England of the Tasardom may like to have their attention directed to the extraordinary story told by the *Socialist Correspondent* of the *Manchester Guardian* who has been making a tour in Asiatic Russia. For a good many years the Government of Nicholas II. had been granting to Ministers and other favoured persons tracts of territory in the Kirghiz region, and when the tribunes, dispossessed of half their land and rendered desperate, were called upon to undertake military service in the rear they rose in rebellion. Of a Kirghiz population of 2,000,000, 500,000 were massacred. This appalling crime took place as long ago as the summer of 1916, and it is extraordinary that nothing of it has leaked out earlier. One has a vague memory of a question on some such subject in the Duma many months before the Revolution, but it is easier to understand why the facts should not have been allowed to appear in the Russian papers than why not even a rumour has come through via Germany or America. The alliance with the Russian degeneration was never really popular here, but it was expected that while we were executing the Turk for his atrocities in Armenia slaughter on a similar scale was being perpetrated under the rule of the

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

As might have been expected, American women have thrown themselves as seasonally into "war work" as their English sisters did three years ago. But protests are being raised against the absorption of so much time and energy in knitting, especially when the demands of food economy make the household problem so much more difficult than usual. "To knit a sweater by hand," says one observer, "takes some sixteen hours. I presume it could be done by machinery in about two minutes. She goes on to ask why hand-knitting must be rolled by a hand-machine like a meat-grinder when machinery would prepare them infinitely quicker and more perfectly, and why military hospitals must have hand-knitted wash-cloths when the only requisite is a bit of clean fabric, sufficiently soft and absorbent. The protest comes from a woman—writing from Stanford University, California—who is dutifully doing her knitting and bandage rolling with all the rest, but who feels that her services are being wastefully employed.

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WAB SACRIFICE.

A Slander and a Soldier.

"Kuklos" writes in the *Daily News* as follows:—"I believe that every man at the Front would willingly lose an arm or a leg if he could get out of it and come back."

Such was the slander, spoken in my hearing last Christmas by a lady member of the Union of Democratic Control, spoken not hastily or passionately, but between the deliberate, contemplative puffs of a cigarette.

The short, sharp answer, of course—sharper even than my own at that moment—is ready in a million homes of Britain here and Britain overseas. I could not at the time make all the answer that burned within me, because my thoughts went instantly to my Boy in Flanders, so foully slandered, and I could only wish that the slanderer had been a man. In making this longer, later and less angry answer, I am the spokesman of a million homes.

He was my sister's son. When war broke out, he was master in a Wharfedale grammar-school, but a Boy all the same, though twenty-three years old. By virtue of peace-time training with the O.T.O. he got an immediate commission in the West Yorkshire Regt. (Leeds Rifles), and went to France early in 1915. All through the winter of 1915-16—mark this well, my lady slanderer—he was in the unnameable trenches in front of Ypres, nothing more serious befalling him than a bayonet wound and a partial asphyxiation by poison-gas.

His part in the great battle of July 1, 1916, was the abortive attack on the stronghold of Thiepval. "During the night," he wrote to me, "I went up to support some men of another division in a trench we had taken, and found it had been recaptured. I went in with twelve men, and said 'Hullo!' to the first person I met, who promptly lobbed a bomb at me. Greatly scandalized, I said 'English, you thundering fool!' whereat he and divers unruly companions did peep us with bombs. Five of us got away, three wounded." The horrid wound that fell his share brought him back to Blighty. Writing from a hospital at Chatham, he said, "So far, we have abstracted one piece of bomb-casing and half a tin of tinned corn, as I came back the night it happened practically without, and they must have gone somewhere."

Consequently, he went to Cornwall Hall, in Kent. I suppose I must not delude its place more clearly, though I would very gladly do it. Perhaps there is no real need to point it out, however; for it abides in the minds of many men and many mothers of men on a high place and in a strong light of grateful memory. The Boy paid his tribute (and answered the Slander) in a nurse's album—

A little hospital in Kent
As in a vision I shall see,
Where lucky men are sometimes sent,
And kind eyes smile encouragement,
As once they smiled on me,
And proud and strong my heart shall be
That I am fit to strike a blow
To keep our English women free—
Like those who did so much for me

A little while ago,
When at last he went down to the hillside home in Dorset that looks across the sea towards France, we bicycled down from Hertfordshire to greet him. As we rode up the main street of Dorchester, a laughing young whirlwind in khaki jumped from a bicycle that staggered against the sudden brakes. It was the Boy, who had come to look for us. He wore the ribbon of the Military Cross, which the bald official notice accounts for thus: "Near St. Julien, he assisted to carry a wounded soldier for a distance of 120 yards into cover under circumstances of great difficulty and danger." That was in No. Man's Land by night, and it took a very long time, and the Boy was soaked with the blood of the man he carried.

After we had ridden back home, he wrote, "Medical Board tomorrow, and then, hey for Bonny France!"

"I believe that every man at the Front would willingly lose an arm or a leg if he could get out of it and come back."

Last summer he was gassed. "The Boches have been trying a new gas on us," he wrote, "and I don't think much of it." But he was blind for three days, and his sight permanently modified. May "his people" again set down their profound appreciation—it is so much easier to write than to say it—of the Boy's reception at the Lady Michelham Convalescent Home, somewhere in France? "The happiest fortnight I have ever spent," he wrote to me.

On Oct. 9 last, leading the first wave of attack on some part of the Paschendale Ridge, he fell. With the Slander still sounding in my ears "like the crackling of thorns under a pot" I turn to a book of the verses he wrote while on active service, verses scribbled in pencil by candle-light on the scraps of paper that a dog-out affords. (A lurid parenthesis in one of his letters to me said, "Another bally shell has just put my candle out.")

These verses reveal him; not as the slender might say a frivolous optimist who joked to hide a fear of death, but one who saw quite clearly the length of the odds against him, yet looked ever steadfastly in the pale eyes of old Thanatos. In the strong serenity of his lines "To My People, Before the Great Offensive," the facile, ignorant jingle of the Slanderer is drowned for ever—

Mourn not for me too sadly; I have been
For months of an exalted life,
A King,
Peer for these months of those whose graves grow green
Where'er the borders of our empire fling
Their mighty arms. And if the crown is death,
Death while I'm fighting for my home and King,
Thank God! the son who draw from you his breath

To death could bring
A not entirely worthless sacrifice,
Because of those brief months when life meant more
Than selfish pleasures. Grudge not then the price.
But say, "Our country in the storm of war
Has found him fit to fight and die for her."
And lift your heads in pride for evermore.

But when the leaves the evening breezes stir
Close not the door.
But listen to the wind that hurries by,
To all the Song of Life for tones you knew;
For in the voice of birds, the scent of flowers,
The evening silence and the falling dew.

Through every throbbing pulse of Nature's powers
I'll speak to you.
And again—
The mother who sent him bowed her head
And wept for the lad she bore;
Yet never she grudged her scored dead,
For her country's need was sore.
"He died for his King and the Right," she said,
"And no man could do more."
Such was the Soldier. For my own answer to the Slander and as spokesman of a million homes I have cited the case of Captain Eric Fitzwater Wilkinson, M.O. of the West Yorkshire Regiment.

"Ian Hay" Carries On.

"Ian Hay," otherwise Captain Ian Hay Beith (a brother of Mr. B. D. F. Beith, of Hongkong) is one of the authors whom the war has ripened into popularity, says the *Daily Chronicle*. He is in America at present, lecturing to large audiences about the war. But, in a literary sense, he is still with us, for the Blackwoods have just published a new volume by him, "Carrying On After the Battle of Loos." It has the same vivid relationship to war, the same soft, quick humour—in a word, the same large, understanding of human nature and the soldier's man of the New Army.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts, in their share report dated Friday, 8th February, 1918, state:—

The market has been quiet during the week under review, the approach of the Chinese New Year holidays being the chief factor. Rates have been well maintained on the whole. Investment stocks are still in good demand, but holders are not inclined to part at present prices.

The Shanghai market keeps steady, but business there has been on a very small scale.

The Straits market is dull. The following are to-day's cabled quotations:—Malakoff \$4.30, Kempas \$3.80, Ayer Panas \$10.75, Kadahs \$3.95, Alor Gajah \$4.30, Esdell \$11.75, Tapaha \$21, Changkat Serdang \$3.50, Ayer Moleke \$2.55, New Serdang \$4.80, Pajamas \$14.50 and Sandycrofts \$4.30, all Straits Currency.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have changed hands again at \$625 and \$626, and there are now buyers at \$627. The London price remains steady at \$638.

Marine and Fire Insurance.—Unions have improved to a buying quotation of \$767, and a higher price would probably be paid. A small sale of Cartons has been made at \$300, and more shares are wanted at this rate. North China are in demand at Tls. 115 and Yangtze are nominal at Shanghai \$205 (Exch. 73). There are buyers of Hongkong Fire at \$310 and China Fires at \$128.

Shipping.—Deferred Indochina have again been dealt in during the week to a fairly large extent up to \$160 cash and equivalent rates forward. There are buyers at the close at \$159. The latest London quotation is \$38.5/- business done. Preferred shares can be placed at \$33. Douglas has been done at \$76 and are quoted buyers at \$77. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats, on the news of a poor year's working and a small dividend, have fallen away to \$10 sellers, sales having been made as low as \$15. "Star" Ferries are nominal at \$23.

Refineries.—China Sugars have weakened to a selling quotation of \$38 after sales at this rate, and Malabons still have sellers at \$34.

Docks, Wharves & Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks weakened during the week to \$123, at which rate a number of shares changed hands. At the close a sudden and unexpected demand has sprung up, the rate quickly advancing to \$132 for cash and \$135 April. Shanghai Docks have been placed at Tls. 50½. Kowloon Wharves have gradually eased off to a selling quotation of \$95, business having been done at \$95½, \$95 and \$94½.

Lands, Hotels and Building.—With the exception of a sale of Humphreys Estates at \$6, we have no business to report. There are buyers of Central Estates at \$90 and Hongkong Hotels at \$90. Hongkong Lands at \$86½, Kowloon Lands at \$30 and West Point at \$78 are all nominal.

Oils and Mining.—Raubas have slightly improved to \$2.50 at which rate there are buyers. Langkats are offered at Tls. 14½. Tronachs have come to business at 38½. Ural Caspian have sellers at 22½ and "Shell" Transport are unchanged at 112½.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric are still wanted at \$48. China Lights are nominal at \$4; Low Level Trams have sellers at \$6½.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai cotton shares have been dull during the week. Shanghai has come to business at Tls. 125. There are sellers of Ewos at Tls. 170. Orientals have buyers at Tls. 40½. Yangtze Docks after sales at Tls. 8.10 are wanted at this rate. Kangyiks are nominal at Tls. 14.10.

Miscellaneous.—There has been a large business done in Cements at advancing rates up to \$8, the market closing with sellers at \$8. Ropes after sales at \$28 have improved to \$30, and China Borneos have again been placed at \$3½. China Providents have buyers at \$4½, and Hongkong Loans are still wanted at \$190. Watsons are in demand at \$5½, and Powells can be placed at \$6. Union Waterboats are nominal at \$11½.

Forward Settlement Days.—22nd February (Friday), 27th March (Wednesday), 28th April (Friday) and 29th May (Wednesday).

Exchange.—The opening T.T. rate on London to-day is 2/11 and on Singapore 127. Bar silver is quoted at 434. The Bank's 3/6s. buying rate on Shanghai is 99.

CHINESE RAILWAY CHAOS.

Scandalous Mismanagement and Middle.

Tientsin, Jan. 29.—Is there no possible way by which we may appeal to the proper authorities and beseech them to seek a foreign supervisor for the Tientsin-Pukow railway so that some law and order may be brought forth out of the chaotic state of affairs that now exist?

There are four trains scheduled to pass through here daily, all of which carry passengers, but two have only third class carriages. It is the exception and not the rule when any of these trains are on schedule time. And no one about the station is able to give one any correct information, though there are many who can tell you enough to make you hasten to meet a certain train only to wait hours before it comes in. They at least got rid of the questioner for a short time!

Yesterday I had a friend going away on the north-bound local which is due in at 10.45 a.m. Knowing that most of the trains are late, and to avoid a long wait at the station, we sent down to inquire if the train was on time. Word came back that it was, so we must rush to reach it in time as the station is a full mile away. Imagine our feelings on reaching there in such haste to be told there was plenty of time—the train was two hours late! And imagine our further feelings if you can when I tell you we waited there ten minutes to three before the said train arrived!

During all that wait I saw nothing of the real station master though I went to the office to inquire of him. His son was on duty for him part of the time, but most of the time only a slovenly, ill-mannered coolie filled his office. One long for some one in command who will hold these well paid officers up to some standard of duty.

Of course this condition of affairs makes our mails very irregular. Last week the Monday's and Wednesday's *N. O. Daily News* both reached me on the same day. This, of course, was due to the carelessness of the mail clerk on the train. This has occurred almost weekly since last August. The papers are carried past here to some place north and sent back the next day, and sometimes not at all. It seemed rather ironical, in answer to the second letter of complaint of this matter, to be told, "I am instructed to inform you that your paper was over-carried through neglect." Let us hope the acknowledgement of the fault may mean its correction.—*N. O. Daily News*.

A New Elgar Work.

The principal feature of the Royal Choral Society's patriotic concert recently was the first complete performance in London of Elgar's "Spirit of England." The first section, "The Fourth of August"—which had not been heard here before—is happily inspired, and not only very effective in itself, but gives the necessary element of contrast to the whole and enhances the effect of what follows. The soprano solo suite Miss Agnes Nicholls admirably, and she sang it with rare fervour and great beauty of voice. The composer conducted.

ex dividend of 87½ cents paid on the 5th instant. There are sellers of Dairy Farms at \$30, and Peak Trams at \$8½. Steam Laundries at \$4 are nominal.

The Hongkong Stock Exchange will be closed on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th instants, for the Chinese New Year holidays.

Forward Settlement Days.—22nd February (Friday), 27th March (Wednesday), 28th April (Friday) and 29th May (Wednesday).

Exchange.—The opening T.T. rate on London to-day is 2/11 and on Singapore 127. Bar silver is quoted at 434. The Bank's 3/6s. buying rate on Shanghai is 99.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.
Sapper J. E. Allen (late R. G. A.) was enrolled on 2.2.18 and posted to Engineer Company. Sapper J. C. Castilho rejoined the Corps on 2.2.18 and was posted to Engineer Company. Gr. H. J. Sleat, Artillery Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

Promotion.
Lance Sergt. H. W. Pelly, M. G. Co. Company, to be Company Quartermaster Sergeant, dated 6th February, 1918.

Transfers.
Private G. E. Towns, "A" Company, No. 1 Platoon, is transferred to the Mounted Section, dated 1.2.18. Reference Administrative Order No. 3, dated 4.1.18, the transfer of Sergt. J. H. Barrington, Engineer Company, to "B" Company is cancelled.

Sergeant J. H. Barrington, Engineer Company, is attached to "D" Company for 3 months from 6th February, 1918.

Pay.
N. C. Os and men of "A" Company will receive camp pay at Headquarters on Thursday, 14th instant, at 6 p.m.

Mess.
A meeting of all members of the Officers' Mess will be held at Headquarters on Thursday, 14th instant, at 6.30 p.m.

Communication Drill.
At Headquarters on Wednesday, 13th February, at 6 p.m. Officers and N. C. Os of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N. C. Os may attend if they so desire. Company Drill will be practised.

Lecture.
At Headquarters, Friday, 15th instant, at 6 p.m. Subject, Military Law.

Artillery Parades.
Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Thursday, 14th instant.—5.15 p.m. Right and Left Half Companies, all officers and N. C. Os, at H. K. D. O. Headquarters. Musketry instruction.

Friday, 15th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, full parade at Balchairs Battery. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Company, full parade at Balchairs Battery.

Engineer Orders.
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—

Sat. 10th instant.—E. L. Manning nightly.
Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6 p.m. Electricians at 6.15 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchairs, Captain W. Russell; Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. D. Templeton; Stonecutters, Lieut. B. Hall.

Parade Kit Inspection.—Nos. 1, 2, and 4 sections will parade Headquarters on Saturday, 17th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Dress.—All marching order with 150 rounds ammunition. All members of the Company must attend.

Members of Infantry Battalion newly attached for duty.—Each N. C. Os and men will parade at Balchairs Fort on Thursday, 14th inst., at 6.30 p.m. for the purpose of forming instructional classes. Dress.—Clean fatigues with belts.

Musketry.—No. 2 section, as notified by the Coy. Serg. Major, will fire at King's Park Range on Sunday, 10th instant at 9 a.m. sharp. No. 3 section, as detailed by Sergt. Everest, will fire at Taikeo range on Sunday, 17th instant.

Infantry Parades.
Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

"A" COMPANY.
Friday, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress, Drill order.

Saturday, 16th instant.—2.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Exercises 15 and 16. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

"B" COMPANY.
Wednesday, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Platoon Drill. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 14th instant.—4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Exercises 15 and 16. Dress, Drill order.

Friday, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Platoon Drill. Dress, Drill order.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS

Splendid Work at Bombay.

Bombay, January 14.—Progress report on the work carried on in Bombay City by King George Vth Anti-Tuberculosis League, has just been presented to the Local Corporation by Mr. J. A. J. Executive Health Officer. It is a remarkable record of achievement by a public organization. Government and Corporation are now being a phthisis hospital, which will eventually, it is hoped, 200 beds. Doctors and pay thousands of visits people's homes, giving help, advice, and the poor people will go to Dispensaries for treatment and are eager for a gift of Rs. 2 lakhs from the Western India Turf Club has been the League to purchase a splendid house and ground for a sanatorium. The house, residential mansion behind the Government House, Parej, is higher than any of its kind, and is plentifully supplied with wind and airy, and its ample grounds, facilities for the best known kinds of open-air treatment. Turner is now appealing to Government, Municipality and the public for further financial help.

and 16, at 12's Park Range. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Friday, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 6 Platoons, on Murray Parade Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress, Drill order.

MACHINERY COMPANY.
Dress, all parades, Clean Fatigue & putties.

Wednesday, 13th instant.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 14th instant.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend: Ptes. Field, Irvine, Logan, McKenna, Pinget, and Staples.

Friday, 15th instant.—4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Exercises 15 and 16, at King's Park Range. Dress, Drill order with pouches. 5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 guns only. Men who have not fired Part 3 Musketry Course will start at King's Park Range.

MOUNTED SECTION.
Wednesday, 13th instant.—4 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Exercises 15 and 16, at King's Park Range. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 14th instant.—5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order without rifle.

SIGNALLING SECTION.
Wednesday, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. "A" and "B" Classes at Headquarters. 5.15 p.m. Musketry Instruction. All signallers who have not passed the musketry tests (T.E.T.) parade, under C. S. M. Blair, at Headquarters. (Drill order).

Friday, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. Musketry Instruction. All signallers who have not passed the musketry tests (T.E.T.) parade, under C. S. M. Blair, at Headquarters. (Drill order).

RECRUITS.
Wednesday, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, at Headquarters, under Sergts. Edmonds and Meade. Dress, Drill order.

Friday, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Edmonds and Meade. Dress, Drill order.

"D" COMPANY.
Wednesday, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Sergt. Oxberry and Corpl. Grimes will attend.

Friday, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Sergt. Oxberry and Corpl. Grimes will attend.

Cadet Orders.
Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board state:—

Monday, 11th instant.—Public Holiday. No Parade.

Wednesday, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Kowloon Docks. Platoon Drill. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 14th instant.—4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Exercises 15 and 16. Dress, Drill order.

Friday, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Exercises 15 and 16. Dress, Drill order.

Saturday, 16th instant.—2.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Exercises 15 and 16. Dress, Drill order.

SAYINGPUN SCHOOL.

An Interesting Entertainment.

The closing of the Saiyungpun School for the New Year vacation was marked by an entertainment given for the most part by the pupils and staff. The School Chinese Band opened the proceedings and discoursed selections for the best part of an hour to a crowded and appreciative audience of scholars with their parents, guardians and friends. Mr. Johnson Hu, dentist, Queen's Road West, followed with a conjuring performance, and mystified all present with some very clever sleight of hand. The Brass Band of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. played a number of popular airs during the intervals. The chief interest, however, was centred in a three-act comedy written and arranged by one of the vernacular staff. The various roles were filled by past and present pupils and masters. From the popular point of view, and judging by the rounds of laughter and applause, much innocent amusement was afforded and a distinct success scored. All connected with the production of the piece are to be congratulated. A stupid Chinese servant a blind beggar, a crook and a rogue were faithfully and humorously portrayed.

The moral which pervaded the play, while denouncing the evils and folly of superstition, endeavoured to inculcate useful lessons of rectitude of life and actions.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

Important Statements by the Prisoner.

The hearing was concluded today of the charge of murder against Yang Tim, a chaff of the Po On Insurance Company who is arraigned on a charge of murdering the accountant of the Company on August 21.

During the course of the morning's hearing, the Attorney General, who is conducting the case for the prosecution wanted to put in two statements made by the prisoner during the time he was in custody, but Mr. F. C. Jenkin, the counsel for the defense, objected to their being put in saying that it was for the Crown to show that they had not been made under force or inducement.

The point as to their admissibility was argued at some length but his Lordship (Mr. Justice Gompertz) later held that there was no evidence to show that any force had been brought to bear.

One of the statements was then read, this being a detailed story of the prisoner's actions in the matter. He admitted opening the door under a threat of punishment and after refusing several times, but said that after the men came in he was told to go to bed and that he knew nothing more about it. He also admitted having received a drug to put in the deceased's tea, but said he had thrown it away, although he pretended to Ho Hong (the man who was sentenced to death on Tuesday in connection with the same case) that he had used it as requested.

The case is proceeding.

Arrived.
Mr. A. J. Moore Bennett arrived in the Colony to-day on his return from home.

City Hall Work Party.
The City Hall Work Party will be open for giving out and receiving work on Thursday morning next, Feb. 14, and not on Wednesday, the 13th, as previously announced.

Length of Life.
An investigation into the length of life in Great Britain and Ireland from the year 1600 A.D. to the present day is being made by the Medical Research Committee. It is based on the ages of those who have died and have been recorded in the Registrar-General's Office.

Public Holiday.
Monday, 11th instant.—Public Holiday. No Parade.

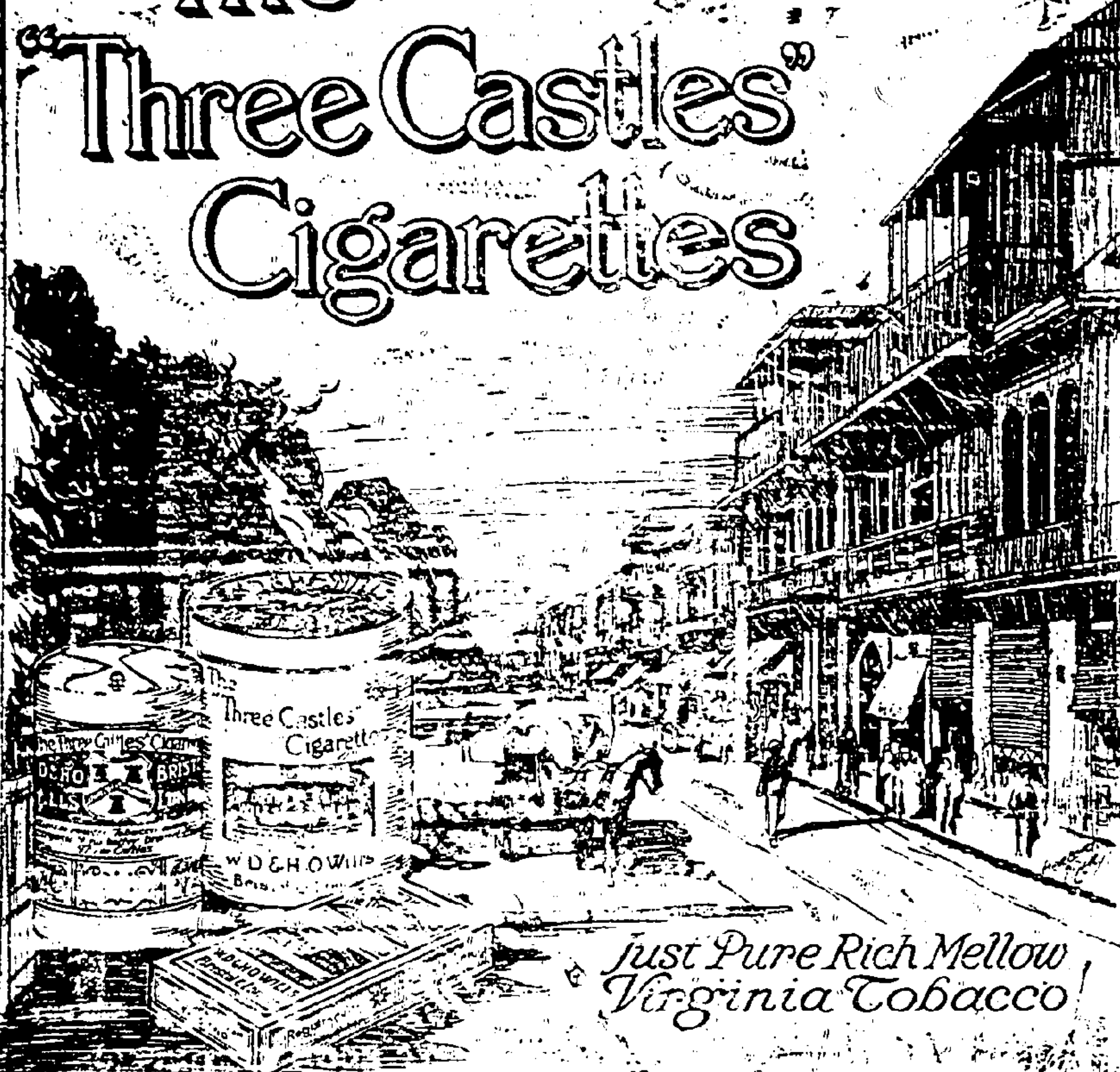
Wednesday, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Kowloon Docks. Platoon Drill. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 14th instant.—4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Exercises 15 and 16. Dress, Drill order.

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

CHANDNI CHOUK DELHI

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes



Just Pure Rich Mellow Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPTAIN NAVY CUT"

NOTICES.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 11th February, to SATURDAY the 23rd February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of February, 1918, at noon, when the subject of resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:-"

- By the deletion of the word "twice" in the second line and the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 51.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first, seventh and last lines; the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the eighth line; and the insertion of the word "an" between the words "at" and "ordinary" in the seventh line, of Article No. 61.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the third and fifth lines, and the substitution of the word "an" for "the" in the third and fifth lines and the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the third and fifth lines of Article No. 62.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first line of Article No. 90.
- By the deletion of the word "Half" wherever appearing in Article No. 93.
- That the following clause be inserted in Article 107 after Sub clause (p) thereof, namely, (p) a.:-

(p) a. To employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company."

(p) a. To employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company."

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WEATHER REPORT.

February 8d. 11h. 15m.—No return from Japan, Vladivostok and India. Pressure has decreased slightly over N. China and increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone remains stationary, and fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 0.03 inch against an average of 1.94 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.
2 Furmoo Channel	N. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

February 8, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Weather.
Victoria	6a	30.34	55	88	ne	1	2	1
Hongkong	6a	30.34	55	88	ne	1	2	1
Shanghai	6a	30.29	57	90	ne	1	2	1
Amoy	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Swatow	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Taiwan	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Kobe	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Yokohama	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Manila	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Cebu	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
London	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Paris	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Bombay	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Calcutta	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Rangoon	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Singapore	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Batavia	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Sourabaya	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Medan	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Singapore	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
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Singapore	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Batavia	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Sourabaya	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Medan	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1

China Coast Meteorological Register.

February 8, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Weather.
Victoria	6a	30.34	55	88	ne	1	2	1
Hongkong	6a	30.34	55	88	ne	1	2	1
Shanghai	6a	30.29	57	90	ne	1	2	1
Amoy	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Swatow	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Taiwan	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Kobe	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Yokohama	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Manila	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Cebu	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
London	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Paris	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Bombay	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Calcutta	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Rangoon	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Singapore	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Batavia	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Sourabaya	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Medan	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1

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Taiwan	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Kobe	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Yokohama	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
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London	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Paris	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Bombay	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Calcutta	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Rangoon	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Singapore	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
Batavia	6a	30.26	58	90	ne	1	2	1
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